TERRITORIAL EVOLUTION OF CANADA FRENCH FRENCH DANISH **AMERICAN** AMERICAN SPANISH DANISH SPANISH SPANISH RUSSIAN 1713 1763 Quebec Act (1774) enlarges Quebec to include Labrador le d'Anticosti, lles de la Madeleine, and Indian Country to th north and to the west and south to the Ohio and Mississipp The international boundary is extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains (1818). The Oregon Territory is occupied jointly by Britain and U.S.A. Reannexation: Cape Breton Island to Nova Scotia (1820); Île d'Anticosti and part of the coast of Labrador to Lower Canada (1825). by the Treaty of Paris (1783). U.S.A. boundaries are describe ewfoundland and recognizes British rights to Rupert' rom the Atlantic to Lake of the Woods. New Brunswick an Cape Breton Island are separated from Nova Scotia (1784) AMERICAN AMERICAN DANISH DANISH RUSSIAN RUSSIAN RUSSIAN 1866 The Province of Canaga is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1840). The international boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is described by the Oregon Treaty (1846). The northern portion of the Oregon Territory is called New Caledonia, a name used by Simon Fraser in 1806. New Caledonia, with extended boundaries, becomes the British colony of British Columbia (1858). The Territory of Stickeen is delimited (1862). The North-West Territories (Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory) are acquired by Canada 1882 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada as the sixth province (1871), followed by Prince Edward Island as the seventh province (1873). British rights to the arctic islands pass to Canada (1880). The boundaries of Manitoba are extended (1881), but the extension to the east is contested by Ontario. The provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska, and Alberta are created (1882). New provisional northern and western boundaries of Ontario are described (1874). Fro each of the North-West Territories, the District of Keewatin is created (1876). Ungava, Mackenzie, Yukon, and Franklin are established as Districts in the North-West Territories. The creation of the District of Franklin acknowledges the inclusion of the arctic islands in Canada. The Districts of Athabaska and Keewatin are enlarged. The Ontario-Manitoba boundary dispute is settled by the Ontario Boundary Act. Ontario is enlarged west to Lake of the Woods and north to the Albany River. Boundaries are changed in the Districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, Ungava, Franklin, and Yukon (1897). The District of Yukon becomes a Territory separate from the North-West Territories (1898). Quebec Alberta and Saskatchewan are created as provinces to make a total of nine provinces in the Dominion of Canada (1905). The District of Keewatin is transferred back to the Northwest Territories. Due to changes in adjoining areas the boundaries of the Northwest Territories are redefined (1906). Canada's northern boundary is extended to the North Pole according to the sector principle (1925). The Imperial Privy Council provides a settlement of the Quebec-Labrador boundary question (1927). Quebec is extended northward to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, thereby absorbing mainland Ungava. Quebec-Labrador boundary remains unsettled. At its own request, after a plebiscite, Newfoundland enters the Confederation as the tenth and most recent province of the Dominion of Canada. boundaries are extended north. 1949 Printed by Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1967.

ÉVOLUTION TERRITORIALE DU CANADA



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